# UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. | FIRST EDITION

## Central Pacific Railroad Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

This great enterprise is approaching completion with a rapidity that astonishes the world, Over fifteen (1500) hundred miles have been built by two (2) powerful companies: the Union Pacific Railroad, beginning at Omaha, building west, and the Central Pacific Rallroad, begin. ning at Sacramento, and building east, until the two roads shall meet. Less than two hundred and fifty miles remain to be built. The greater part of the interval is now graded, and It is reasonably expected that the through connection between San Francisco and New York will be completed by July 1.

As the amount of Government aid given to each is dependent upon the length of road each shall build, both companies are prompted to great efforts to secure the construction and control of what, when completed, will be one and the only grand Railroad Line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

One Hundred and Ten Mildon Dollars One Hundred and Ten Million Dollars (\$110,000,000) in money have already been expended by the two powerful companies engaged in this great enterprise, and they will speedily complete the portion yet to be built. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Pacific Railroad, to develop and protect its owa interest, it gave the companies authorized to build it suon ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. The Government aid may be briefly summed up as follows:— First. The right of way and all necessary

Himber and stone from public domain.

Second. It makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which, when the road is completed, will amount to twenty-three million (23,000,000) acres, and all of it within twenty (20) miles of the railroad. Taird. It ionus the companies fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000), for which it takes a second

The Government has already loaned the Union Pacific Railroad twenty-four million and fifty-eight thousand dollars (\$24,035,080), and to the Central Pacific Railroad seventeen

and to the Central Pacific Railroad seventeen million six hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars (\$17,648,600), amounting in all to forty-one million seven hundred and six thousand dollars (\$41,706,000).

The Companies are permitted to issue their own First Morigage Bonds to the same amount as they receive from the United States, and no more. The companies have sold to permanent investors about (\$40,000,000) forty million dollars of their First Morigage Bonds. The companies have already paid in (including net earnings not divided, grants from State of California, and Sacramento city and San Francisco), upwards of (\$25,000,000) twenty five million dollars of capital stock.

WEAT IS THERE YET TO BE DONE? In considering this question it must be remembered that all the remaining fron to finish the road is contracted for, and the largest portion paid for and now delivered on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Central Pacific Railroad, and that the grading is almost finished.

WHAT RESOURCES HAVE THE COMPA-NIES TO FINISH THE ROAD? First. They will receive from the Government is the road progresses about \$9,000,000 addi-

Becond. They can issue their own First Mort-gage Bonds for about \$9,000,000 additional.

THE AMERICAN FAMILY AMONG THE MALAGA IN-Third. The companies now hold almost all the land they have up to this time received from the Government; I son the completion of he road they will have received in all 23,000 one acres, which at \$1'50 per acre would be worth

In addition to the above the net earnings of the roads and additional capital, if necessary, could be called in to finish the road.

WAY BUSINESS-ACTUAL EARNINGS. No one has ever expressed a doubt that as soon as the road is completed its through business will be abundantly profitable.

Gross earnings of the Union Pacific Raliroad Company for six months, ending January 1st, 1869.

... \$3,000,000

... \$1,750,000 gold ing January 1st, 1869, were....

Net profit of Central Pacific Rail-

road, after paying all interest and expenses for six months...... \$750,000 gold The present gross earnings of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads are \$1,200,000 monthly HOW LARGE A BUSINESS IS IT SAFE TO PREDICT FOR THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD?

as numerous as those going. HOW MANY PASSENGERS ARE THERE? We make the following estimate:-110 Steamships (both ways) 70,000 (actual for '68 ) 200 Vessels 4 000 estimated '' Overland 100,000 Overland

Number per annum....174 000 Present price (averaging haif the cost of the 

Basing calculations upon the above figures, without allowing for the large increase of business, which can safely be looked for, then estimate the running expenses at one half and we have a net income of \$10,520,000; which, after paying the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds and the advances made by the Government, would leave a net sonual income of \$9,000,000 over and above all expenses and

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railrord Company and the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Co. are both, principal and interest, payable in gold coin; they pay six per cent. Interest in gold coin, and ina for thirty years, and they cannot be paid before that time without the consent of the holder.

First Mortgage Gold Boads of the Union. Pacific Railroad for sale at par and accrued interest, and First Mortgage Gold Bonds of Central Pacific Railroad at 193 and accrued interest.

## DE HAVEN & BRO..

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

#### EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Jan. 14.

The State of Affairs in Spain-More About the Malaga Affair-A Ritualistic Meeting in London.

By the arrival at New York yesterday of the steamer City of London, we have European advices by mail to January 14.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Another Ritualistic Meeting. There was another meeting of Ritualists on the morning of January 13, at Freemason's Hall, composed almost exclusively of those who are in layer of continuing the altar lights, and other practices, condemned by the Judicial Committee of Privy Council. A long and very carnest conversation took place, in which Mr. Bennett, Mr. Orby Shipley, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Lowder, and other gentlemen joined. It was generally admitted that it would be very unwise to bind the clergy as a body to any particular course, inas-much as circumstances differed in various parishes, and some might feel it their duty to expli-citly obey the law of the Church on these points where it differed from the law of the land as recently expounded by the High Court of Appeal. Several clergymen have determined to continue the lights, at all events until they receive a monition from a spiritual authority. The question of the prosecution of Mr. Bennett on doctrinal matters was alluded to, and it was generally admitted that, in the event of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decreeing that the Real Presence in the Eucharist antagonistic to the doctrines of the Caurch of England, the High Church party must, as a

#### SPAIN. Manifesto of the Provisional Government.

On January 12 a manifesto was addressed to the electors of Spain, signed by all the members of the Provisional Government, whereby the latter solicit approval for their conduct, and claim to have fulfilled their promises made at the beginning of the revolution. The manifesto recalls the acts and decrees, and all the measures which have been enacted in conformity with the programme of liberty, and promises that great economy and extensive improvements shall be effected in the administration of the finances; and that the system of monopolies, prohibitions, and other impediments to the develorment of trade and commerce shall be abolished. The Government further announces that during the elections it will observe absolute neutrality; and it recommends that all true Liberals should unite, reiterating at the same time its former declaration that it will respect the decision of the Cortes, but that it considers the monarchical principle—the throne surrounded by a great prestige, and endowed with natural prevogatives—far more likely to insure a better future than any other form of government.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE LOSS AT MALAGA. The Madrid Gazette of January 12 publishes an official report respecting the rising in Malaga, according to which 40 soldiers were killed, 174 were wounded, and 37 received slight contu-

SURGENTS.
Under date January 10 the Times' Madrid

correspondent write: -On the faith of official reports I gave you some time since the follow-ing story: - A North American family, consisting of men and women, while crossing the tection of their national flag, were fired upon, insuited, and robbed by a gang of the insur-gents. It was even added that two of the ladies had been wounded. It was soon added that they had been rescued by the troops, that all due preparation had been made to the Consul, and Brigadier Pavia, the Military Governor of the place, ended his telegraphic bulletin by saying that 'the insult offered to the American flag had been avenged.' It happens that now, not only from a variety of Spanish correspondents, but also from American sources, we receive a flat contradiction of the original report. The fugitive family, it seems, in leaving their hotel, put themselves-or perhaps only found themselves—under proceed them of the insurgents, who not only gave them of the insurgents, but escorted them with found themselves-under protection of a party no molestation, but escorted them with every mark of respect and civility to the quay where they intended to embark, and it was upon reaching the open Alameda that they were met by a band of soldiers, who fired on the party, regardless of the non-combatants and of the stars and stripes which ought to have protected their neutrality. It is added that the insurgents of the escort, by a rare selfdenial, did not return the fire, but hurried their proteges to the boat, where they arrived unhurt.

I do not make myself a voucher for the genuipeness of either narrative, nor will I even be answerable for the real existence of the American family said to have been on the move on that occasion. There is an American Minister in Maorid, who certainly would have it in his power, and whose duty, in my opinion, it ought to be, to inquire into the affair and to make known the result of his inquiry. It is extremely difficult to get at the truth and falsehood of any fact in which Spaniards alone are concerned. But the incident here is international, and it would be hard if foreign legations and consulates in the Peninsula had to be numbered among the 'things of Spain.'"

QUARREL BETWEEN PRIM AND SERBANO. Under date of Jan. 9, the Madrid correspondent of the Sar writes:—'There has been an augry discussion between Prim and Serrano. Prim wished to create a batch of twelve generals. The motive was opvious. He selected They were men devoted to him. On Wednesday They were men devoted to him. On Wednesday last he submitted the list to Serrano, who indignantly refused to accept it. High words ensued, and Serrano challenged Prim to sustain his nominations before the Council. It met yesterday. Prim did not put in an appearance, but sent a letter to Serrano instead, which is said to be couched in highly unbecoming terms. The discussion was long and lively, but ended by discussion was long and lively, but ended by the rejections of the proposed nominations. At one moment Serrano insisted upon resigning office, but was overraied, and for the moment things are as they were, less the breach between the President of the Council and the War Minister. The attempt to create so many new generals is very significant; the refusal to accept them not less so. Very few yesterday Cabinet, but the fact became bruited, and the public securities experienced a decline of 21 per cent., the heaviest yet in one day sluce the

## AUSTRIA.

A Social Revolution. The agitation of the clerical party, which had calmed down a little after it became evident that the Government intended the new laws to be obeyed, has again broken out. The cause of this fresh excitement is to be found in the new measures which are to be brought before the Reichsrath, for the purpose of completing Austria's social revolution. A bill on primary education will be introduced by Count Beust, and will provide for gratuitous and compulsory education. education, and the superintendence of all

schools by State inspectors. Another law will be brought in to totally abolish the Concordat, and another to make civil marriage compulsors. Stormy scenes may be looked for curing the next session of the Reichsrath.

#### PRUSSIA.

Bismark on Conscription.

The following letter from M. de Bismark to the Council of the Northern Confederation throws some light on Baden affairs:— The Grand Ducal Government of Baden desires to conclude a treaty with the North German Confederation, by which the subjects of one power residing on the territory of another shall be submitted to the conscription and fulfil the military duties of the country they inhabit. Such a convention being desirable, in the interests both of the several countries and in those of the Confederation, I, the under-dersigned, Chancellor of the latter, have the honor to ask your authorization for concluding the treaty. BISMARK. the treaty.

#### RUSSIA.

Regulations in Poland. The Siecte of Paris mentions that Russia has committed a fresh act of persecution against Poland. Three centuries back Poland ad pted the Gregorian calendar, but a usase from St. Petersburg has now, without any previous notice, substituted for it the Julian one. All the habits of the nation are suddenly disorganized; all the dates changed at the good pleasure of the Czar, Successive improvements had been introduced in the division of time. Tae imperfections of the Roman method of calculating, admitted by John Muller, Clavius, and other astronomers, were, after labors spread over more than a hundred years, corrected under Gregory XIII; then came the republican calendar, the only one based on exact knowledge of the movement of the earth in its orbit, and which fixed the commencement of the year, not on the 1st of Jaruary, which is absurd, but on the precise day on which the sun arrives at the real autumn equinox, in entering the sign of the Balance. Of the three systems the Russian Government has retained the most antiquated and the least logical, which it now

#### CUBA.

imposes on Poland.

The Capture of Bayamo - An Inside View of the Insurrectionary Government-Cespedes' Reasons for Burning the Place-Women, Children and Prisoners First Sent Off.

From the Diario de la Marina, Jan. 23. Last evening we received a letter from Bata bano, containing several interesting details o' the evacuation of Bayamo, and also some of the circumstances that preceded the event. After beating the insurgents at Salado and in the Canto del Embarcadero, and completely dispersing them, General Valmaseda continued advancing till he reached Bayamo, which city he found almost reduced to ashes. Not being able to camp there he proceeded towards the sugar estate of Las Mangas, owned by the insurgent Figueredo, and from thence sent the communications to our chief authorities by the Licutemant-Governor of Mazanillo, which have already been submitted to our readers. This communication was conveyed to Manzanillo, as already stated, by Don Pelro Ramirez. This gentleman is nearly related to Don Carlos Manuel Cespedes, and had been with the insurgents since the pronunciamento of Yara, but not voluntarily, as it would appear from what he asserted before several persons,

on giving the following information. On Mr. Bamirez being asked by the Lieutenant-Governor the reason of his abjence from Manzanillo since the events of Yars, he replied that when they occurred he bappened to be at Bayamo on the side of the government, but did not take any active part and could not retreat from the vicinity, to prove which he presented a form of attestation on the part of the Lieutenant-General of that city and jurisdiction, which office was then filled by Mr. Udaeta, acknowledges having been all the time at this gentleman's side, whose whereabouts since the iall of Bayamo he ignores.

Mr Ramirez mentions that Messrs, N. Grau and Ignacio Casas, merchants of Bayamo, and also a military doctor, presented themselves to his Excellency General Valmaseda, as the only persons who had not followed the insurgents, and whom he had left in the village of Datil likewise fired by the numerous bands dispersed in all directions. The day previous to the last encounter with the column of General Valmaseds they made all the women, children, and prisoners leave the city, including the commander, Gusjardo. who was wounded in one of the first encounters, and the family of Colonel Villares. Mr. Ramirez does not say anything about Commander Medavilla, who, it will be recollected, went to relieve Mr. Mr. Udaeta, as lieutenant of the jurisdiction Mr. Ramirez further states that on several persons opposing the burning of Bayamo, Don Carlos Manuel Cespedes replied that not waver; besides he and his own family would the principal losers, and moreover that Bayamo was an old city and it would be better to rebuild it. At all events, if the reasons were not convincing, brushwood and force were and Bayamo was burning during three days Here our correspondent mentions in particular that besides a few Dominican and Mexican leaders, the rebels beaten by General Valmaseda were peasants from the neighborhood, accompanied by a few colored persons. At the moment of the attack by the expeditionary force it is said that Don Carlos Manuel Cespedes had ordered 8000 men into the district. They were divided into several parties, and a great number were but badly armed. Doubtless many of these would already have submitted them-selves thad they not been held back by the calumnies published and repeated by the organ of the insurgents, assuring the fact that the peninsulars shoot all prisoners or those that full into their power by other means. This belief is so deeply inculcated with the sensitive peasants that they have been heard to say that if the were assured a thousand times over they would still prefer dying under arms. The insurgents of Yara and Bayamo will doubtless have commenced to undeceive themselves, like those who devastated the district of Santiago de Caba.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Nichols Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER — Judges Allison and Peirce,—The trial of Martin Carroll is still in progress. The defense, as conducted by Henry C. Terry, John J. Hagadon, and Edward McCabe Esqrs, offer to prove that when the prisoner went to Nichole' room the second time, be heard the latter say, "Le: him in; f am ready for him with a bayone!," and when he was engaged in the conflict with the wo Bridget Reedy, the deceased ran towards i and the prisoner, in his drunken condition, might well have supposed that an attack was about to be made upon him, and therefore struck the blow as in self-defense. Evidence of

good character was also offered.

The case was brought to a sudden close, The testimony being concluded, Mr. Hagert, without argument, submitted the indictment to the jury, asking them to render a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, which was acquiesced by the defense, and which was ac-

acquiesced by the defense, and which was accordingly rendered.

Court of Oommon Pleas—Judge Ludlow.—
Reldinger & Rascher vs. J. V. Hahnle. An action to recover on a book account for flour sold and delivered. The defense alleged that the account was incorrect. Verdict for plaintiff, 861 20.

Philip Bell and Joseph Berger vs. Michael Redel. An action on a mechanic's lien, to recover for plastering done upon premises at Cooper and Tiega streets, in the Twenty-sight ward. The defense alleged that the work was not completed, and was badly done. On trial, Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.—Ball cases are still before the Court.

-An engineer offers to build three railroads over the Alps on a guarantee of \$120,000 aunual interest. He estimates the cost at nine million dollars.

#### INQUEST.

Coroner's Continued Investigation into the Circumstances of the Death of the Men Found in the Ruins of Caldwell's

This morning at 10 o'clock Coroner Daniels, sitting in his office, continued the inquest upon the burnt bodies of the men found in the ruin; of the fire at Ninth and Cuesnut streets.

James E. Caldwell affirmed—Am one of the members of the firm of Caldwell & Co.; was out members of the firm of Caldwell & Co.; was out of town at the time of the occurrence, consequently know nothing about its origin; the night before the fire the whole place was entirely clean; there was not a handful of dirt, shavings, etc., in the basement; the basement had been swept, and all the sweepings collected in bins; the bins were open and oored, and had ordinary doors; the cleaning department of the store was under the front pavement; no combustible material was used there; no explosive acids; know of no explosive material in the acids; know of no explosive material in the building; the cleaning was all done under the front pavement; the basement south of the front pavement was clean; I have not been at all able to discover a theory satisfactority to account for the fire; there was a little hay—sufficient for a day's packing—in a bin in the management.

count for the fire; there was a little hay—sufficient for a day's packing—in a bin in the basement; the clerks who slept in the store were very careful, and I had the most unbounded confidence in them; gaslights were kept burning in the place all night.

Richard A. Lewis sworn—Am one of the firm of Caldwell & Co.; have no knowledge of the origin of the fire; was in the store until 10 o'clock on the evening of the fire; when I left everything was all right; noticed no unusual smell in the building; was in the basement twice during the day; think our basement was unusually clean at the time—not a scrap of paper on the floor; we were getting rid of all our superfluous packing materials and packing boxes; there were about two bushels of sawdutin the basement—always kept wet—used for sweeping purposes; all the sweepings were dein the basement-always kept wet-used for sweeping purposes; ail the sweepings were deposited in one place—I think under the Sansom street pavement; don't remember any smell of gas about our building.

Henry Lapsiey affirmed—Reside on Sansom street, above Ninth—back of the place where the fire occurred; was awakened by a whitzing polyanther and sansom street.

noise—then an explosion; then saw the flames; the fire came out of the western door of the store; thought at first that the fire was in Orne's store; heard a second report similar to the first; it sounded to me like the report of an explosion

of gaseous matter.

John Rice sworn—Built the stores according to a contract, which was rigidly adhered to; my impression is that the explosion was in the flue leading up to the second floor; by the ex-phosion an immense weight of matter was thrown upon the first floor, which crushed it thrown upon the first floor, which crushed it through to the cellar, breaking off the gas-pipe and causing the fire; nothing but an explosion could have thrown out the flue; can't say whether there could have been an accumulation of gaseous matter in the flue or generated by the furnace sufficient to have caused the explosion; saw the fire start in Howell's store; have examined it since; two of the iron brams in Caldwell's place twisted out of their places by the heat, fell down, and carried with them portions of the wall in which their ends were placed; through the openings thus made the fire entered Howell's store; the ends of the joist did not abut against each other.

John McArthur sworn—Testified to the excel-ient construction of the buildings; the walls were solid and thick; the timber used of the best quality. (The witness furnished copies of the specifications of the three buildings to the

the specifications of the three buildings to the ury.) I personally superintended the construction of the stores (plans exhibited); the buildings were originally intended to beheated by ordinary hot-air furnaces.

Benjamin F. Wright sworn—Was building inspector at the time the buildings were erected; examined them and deemed them very substantial and very well built; measured the distances the joists went into the wall; the deepest I found was six inches; the top part of the wall between Caldwell's and Howell's stores was 18 inches thick; this would leave at least six inches of brick between the ends of the joists; the flues spoken of was built in the ordinary way; I think there must have been some explosion in the flue in order to throw it out in the way it was thrown out. out in the way it was thrown out.

Henry Horne sworn—Am employed in the gas office; on the morning of the fice had my attention called to the gas of the stores; took measures to have it turned off; did turn it off at the rear; it was afterwards turned off at the meter in front; we have a fireman who attends to these matters; he was at this fire very soon after it broke out.

Hugh Hawkins sworn-Am employed in the gas works; as soon as I got the alarm went to the fire to turn off the gas; reached the place and found the store in a blaze; couldn't find the stop-cocks in the pavements either at the rear or front; looked for them, but owing to the nud, water, and rubbish couldn't find them. R. C. Snydersworn—Am fitting inspectors the gas office; examined some pipe in the buildings which were burned; don't think there could have been a leak inside the calling of the first floor; the pipes were thoroughly

proved.

A. W. Lowry sworn—Am meter inspector employed in the Gas office; made an in-spector. employed in the Gas office; made an inspection of Caldwell's meter twenty-one days before the fire, on December 24; it then stood at 252 500 feet; from Nov. 23 to Dec. 24 the average consumption of gas per day was 3306 feet; when the meter was taken out after the fire it stood at 311.700 feet; from Dec 24 to Jan. 14 the consumption was 59.200 feet; had the previous month's average been consumed, between Dec. 24 and Jan. 14, the amount consumed would have been 69.426 feet; 300 burners are used in the building; they use gas all day and all night.

gas all day and all night.

John A. Miskey sworn—Am superintendent of the distribution of the public lamps; am employed by the Gas office; there could have been no escape of gas from the main in the street to the culvert, thence to Caldwell's

building.

H. B. Huston sworn—Was in Caldwell's building until half-past 10 o'clock on the night of the fire; was down in the front cellar shortly before; everything was made right; looked back into the rear cellar, and everything there was all right; our cellar was thoroughly clean; know of no explosive chemicals being used

know of no explosive chemicals being used in the place.

Joshua Husband, Esq., appeared before the jury and submitted the following theory of the explosion and the fire.—
"The explosion at Caldwell's store, just before the fire at Ninth and Chesnut streets, need not remain a mystery, as the mighty power of elec-tricity is too well known to require elucidation. I have long since discovered that it has an I have long since discovered that it has an affinity for hydrogen, one of the gases of water, which, when pumped into a boiler and made into steam (calorified hydrogen) escaped by use, leaving the electricity in the boiler, where its volume increases (unless conducted off) until a white, fleecy-looking summer cloud comes in range, when the attraction becomes the cloth and an explosion engage unless comes in range, when the attraction becomes absolute and an explosion ensues unless the tensile strength of the iron is too great to be rent; then the botler may be lifted mid-air, until the electricity escapes to such cloud, when it falls to the earth again, in obedience to the laws of gravitation; or if the boiler is too well secured, some seam must open for its escape. What are the facts in this case? The boiler in what are the facts in this case. The botter in said store was made of cast iron spheroids, baving necks, which are fitted together and held in place by wrought-iron role extending through several of them, and secured at the ends by a head, serew, and not. There is not in these spheroids one cubic foot of area but a large or lorg surface of fool of area, but a large or long surface of irregular-faced area, where the electrical ele-ment accumulates until, by its force, when ex-cited, it sprung-stretched this rod (it being the weakest part), and escaped from one or more of the neck-joints, which rod instantly contracted, bringing those joints together, as it were, by a blow struck, which, with escaping steam, produced the explosive reports. Electricity, ever seeking cover, entered some inflammable material (as conductor to its destination) where version the latent calculation. nation), where, pressing the latent caloric to the surface, the oxygen of the air quickens it hence the conflagration. Caloric is a diffusible element, part of organic matter, having volume of existence. Electricity has also volume o existence, ever betaking to cover in its transl tion, heree waterspouts, etc.; hence, also, the Inquest adjourned until Monday at 10 A, M

-Mesers. William Painter & Co., bankers. No. 36 South Third Street, report the following No. 36 South Tulid Street, report the Into-tay rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 112@1124; U. S. 5-20-1862, 113/@1104; do., 1864, 1094@1094; do., 1865-1104@1104; do. July, 1865, 1086@1084; do. July, 1867, 1088@1084; do. 1868, 1034@1094; 10-40s, 108-1084. Compound Interest Notes, past due. 119\*25, Gold, 1364@1364.

## SECOND EDITION

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

The Judicial Contest at Harrisburg-Another Prize Fight.

Financial and Commercial

## FROM HARRISBURG.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Thayer-Greenbank Contest. HARRISBURG, Jan. 29. - The Hon. Thomas Greenbank appeared before the Joint Committee of the Legislature this morning, and put in his answer to the petition of M. Russell Taayer, in the matter of the contested 'District Judgeship of Philadelphia. The answer is very lengthy. After denying the principal allegations of the contestant the respondent alleges that a true addition of the precinct returns, as filed in the Prothonotary's office, will show a majority for himself of 229 votes. The following gentlemen of the Philadelphia Bar appeared as counsel for Judge Greenbank:-Hon. William A. Porter, Henry M Dechert and George Bull,

#### A Prize Fight

is reported to have taken place near this place last evening. The combatants were known as light weight, and were both from Philadelphia. The affair appears to have been regularly, but hurriedly organized, with a referee, timekeeper, a bottle-holder, and other appliances, After thirteen rounds it is said that both coutestants, becoming dissatisfied with some of the decisions which had been made, attacked their own referee and bottle-holder, and ended the affair in a grand melee. It is said that a lady was the original cause of the dispute.

#### THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

1.0NDON, Jan. 29—A. M.—Consols for money 954@934; for account, 934. U. S. 5-20\*, 754@754. American Stocks steady. Eric R.R., 264; 111:-American Stocks steady. Eric R.R., 204; fillnois Central, 924.
Liverpool, Jan. 29 — A. M. — Cotton steady;
middling uplends, 11½d.: middling Orleans, 11½
@114d. The sales to-day are estimated at
12,000 bales. Sales of the week 77,000 bales; for
export, 12,000 bales; for speculation, 19,00)
bales. The stock in port is 269,000 bales, of
which 77,000 bales American.
Mess Pork, 95s. Perioleum quiet.

This Afternoon's Quotations. Liverpoor, Jan. 29-P. M. The stock of Cotton affoat is 301,000 bales, including 141,000

American.

Lard and Pork firm. Bacon, 59s. Tallow, HAVRE. Jan. 29-P. M .- Cotton dull bo'h on the spot and affoat. Sales on the spot at 133f.; affoat 135f.

LONDON, Jan. 29 — P. M. — Sperm O.l, £94. Tallow, 478. 3d. LONDON, Jan. 29—P. M.—Consols, 931 for both money and account. U. S. 5-20s, 753. American Stocks caster, without change in quotations.

Liverpool. Jan. 29-2 P. M. — Manchester advices are less favorable, and cause a dallness. Wheat dall: No. 2 red Western, 94, 10d.@94, 11d. Paris, Jan. 29. - The increase of bullion in the

## Markets by Telegraph.

Bank of France is 6,000,000r.

Markets by Telegraph.

New Yoak, Jan. 29—Stocks duil, Chicago and Rock Island 133 Reading, 98, Canton Company, 61; Erie, 38½; Cteveland and Toledo, 105½; Cleveland and Pusburg, 98; Putsourg and Fort Wayne, 123½; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 90½; New York Central, 163½; Cumber and preferred, 38½; Missouri 68, 87½; 5-238, 1862, 113½; do. 1864, 109½; do. 1865, 10½; new do., 108½; 10-408, 108½; do. 1864, 109½; do. 1865, 10½; new do., 108½; 10-408, 108½; do. 1864, 109½; do. 1865, 10½; according to the standard diling uplands, 28½c. Flour uncoanged and in good demand, Wheat firm: sales of prime to choice red at \$225@2230. Corn firm: prime white, 85@886; yellow, 85@87c. Oats firm at 75c. Rye firm at \$300, 80; yellow, 85@87c. Oats firm at 75c. Rye firm at \$300, 80; yellow, 100; firm at \$30. Bacon active; rib sides, 17½@17½c; clear sides 18½@18½c; shoulders, 14½@14½x; hams, 20c. Latd firm at 20½@21c.

## BANKRUPTCY.

How "Smartness" will Circumvent a Shaky Debtor. A decision in bankruptey, involving a very

important point, has just been made by Judge Kreckel, of the United States District Court of It appears that A. Johnson & of St. Louis, obtatued a judgment against W. W. Kerr, also a merchant, of Jefferson City, on the 8th of August 1868. Other large claims were held against him in Louis, upon which suit was threatened. In his embarrassment Kerr went to St. Louis and called a meeting of his creditors, including A. Johnson & Co. All attended, and heard from him a statement of his affairs figancially. A. Johnson & Co. stated the condition of their claim; that it had matured into judgment; and, retiring, took no further part in the creditors' meeting, but at once, by telegraph to their attorneys, caused execution to issue and levy to be made, which was done on the 20th of August, 1868. On the same day the creditors of Kerr participating in the meeting him to go into bankrup cy. This he did, filing his petition August 25, 1868 On the 28th of August, 1868, he was adjudged and declared a bankrupt. The levy was made on the goods in the store, and the day after, by advice of counsel, it was closed by Mr. Kerr, Johnson & Co. were first made acquainted with the fact that they had obtained judgment by Mr. Kerchimself on the 18th of August; but they had, however, given instructions to their agents at Jefferson City in due time. Action was brought by Charles F. Johnson, assigned of Kerr, petitioning the Court to declare the levy void and of no effect, and also for an order duecting the Sheriff of Cde county, G. H. Dulle, who had made the levy, to deliver the goods levied upon to the assignee. It was alleged in the petition that Johnson & Co., at the time of ordering the execution, knew that Kerc was insoftent and was about to go into bankruptey, and that levy and seizure were made to hinder and delay creditors, to give Johnson & Co. a preference, and to prevent an equal distribution of under the Bankrupt law. The Judge held that there was nothing in the case to justify the conclusion that Johnson & Co. had any or design; that what they did was done in the legitimate pursuit of the collection of an honest debt, and that the advantage obtained by their diligence they must be permitted to enjoy.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Jan. 29 1869. There is no material change to record in the Money market. Cail loans rule at 6@7 per cent. First class mercantile paper ranges from 769

per cent. per annum.

The Stock market was inactive this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were firmly held. City loans were unchanged;

the new issue sold at 1004.
Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 49@494, a slight advance on the closing price of last evening: Pennsylvania Railroad at 57, no change; Little Schaylvania

kill at 43\frac{1}{2}, no change; Norristown at 69 no change; and Philadelphia and at c at 26\frac{1}{2}, no

change; and Philadelphia and Lie at 264, no change.

City Passenger Railway shares were in fair demand. Thirteenth and Fifteenth soid at 18, no change; Hostonville at 11, no change; and Green and Coates at 39, no change. 46 was bid for Second and Third; 444 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 28 for Girard College.

Bank shares were in demand for investment. Philadelphia sold at 158, an advance of 4, and Girard at 59, an advance of 1. 57 was bid for Commercial; 314 for Mechanics; 57 for Penn Township; 734 for City; 43 for Consolidation, and 123 for Central National.

In Caual shares there was nothing doing.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 101 was bid for Schuyklill Navigation common; 201 for preferred do.; 312 for Lehigh Navigation; 29 for Morris Canal; 69 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street



—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1124@1124; 5-20s of 1862, 1134@1134; 5-20s, 1864, 1994@1094; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 1104@1104; July, 1865, 1094@1084; do., 1867, 1084@1084; do. 1868, 109@1094; 10-40s, 1084@1084. Union Pacific bouds, 1014@1014. Gold, 1364.

#### The New York Money Market. From the Times.

"The Foreign Exchanges are steady at 109% per cent. for 60 day bills on London, net cash, and 110% for short sight bills and for cable transfers—the latter having the preference, on account of the saving in the time and in the Government stamps.

"Money to the brokers worked easier than restarted and most of the transactions of the

Government stamps.

"Money to the brokers worked easier than yesterday, and most of the transactions of the day were at 6 per cent., and some of them on 15 630 days' time. We remark, however, a good inquiry from the brokers in the Railway market at 6 to 7 per cent. The Bull account at the Stock Exchange is largely in the ascendant, and there is less factility afforded than usual to lend out stocks to the use of the opposite party, in place of borrowing money upon them.

"The Public Funds of the United States show much duliness, and the Southern State Bonds decided duliness at lower figures, while, on the other hand, the Railway speculation gains additional strength day by day, and several of the Western roads are higher than for several weeks past. The New York roads fell off 26/2½ percent, on Harlem; I percent, on Hudson River, and % 21 per cent, on New York Contral, Erie being wholly neglected, and the great bulk of the common stock, including the gigantic fraudulent over-issnes of March, October, and November, 1868, being left in the hands of the Gould Fisk combination. It is rumored that they will defy the new rule of the Stock Exchange, which goes into effect on Monday next, requiring the registration of all stocks desit in at the Exchange with some responsible trust company or banking institution in this city, and a further notice of at least thirty days dealt in at the Exchange with some responsible trust company or banking institution in this city, and a further notice of at least thirty days of any purpose (and the object thereof) to increase the capital, either by new issues of shares or of convertible bonds. What the Boards of the Stock Exchange will do in the premises with the Etle stock is not yet known or surmised on the street, but the prevailing hope is that they will stand firm to their new rule."

From the Tribune.

"Money works steadily at 7 per cent, on miscellaneous collaterals and 6 per cent, on Governments. The activity at the Stock Exchange causes an active demand, but there is a full supply at legal rates for all borrowers in good credit. Commercial paper is unchanged at 7@ 9 per cent, for prime names.

"There is a continued demand from German bankers for Northwestern preferred for shipment, and still further heavy purchases are reported. The entire country through which this road and its connections run is peopled, to a great extent, with emigrants from Germany, and there is no nation so well in-

many, and there is no nation so well in-formed as to the wealth and resources of the West as the German people. The fact that they have become heavy purchasers of our rallway property shows that they have great confidence in their future value, and opens a new outlet for our railway property. of which confidence in their future value, and opens a new outlet for our railway property, of which this is but the beginning. The English people made large fortunes out of their investments in Illinois Central, and there is no good reason why the Germans should not reap equally large sums in Northwestern shares. The completion of the Pacific Road will give the road largely increased business, and the rapidity with which the territory through which it is built is being peopled bids fair, in a few years, to make it one of the most valuable of the Western roads. Its traffic in five years shows an increase of \$4150 per mile, and so far this year the road has gained havily in its tonnage over 1868. The road has no floating debt whatever, and has reduced its bonded debt during the past year \$550,000."

## Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Jan. 29 -The Flour market presents no feature worthy of special note, and only a few hundred barrels were disposed of in lots for the supply of the home consumers at \$5@ 5-25 for superfine, \$6@6-25 for extras, \$7@7-50 for spring wheat extra family, \$550@10 50 for Fennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and \$11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7@7 50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. The Wheat market is devoid of animation,

and prices are weak at the recent decline. Sales of red at \$150@190, amber at \$190@2, and white at \$2@2\*35. Rye is steady at \$160@162 bushel for Western and Pennsylvania Ourn is quiet; sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at \$8@90c. quiet; sales of 2000 bushels new, yellow at 832900., and white at 82@85c. Oats are without improvement; sales of 3000 bushels Western at 72@74c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is firm at \$45 per ton for No. 1 Querettron, Seeds—Cloverseed is in good demand, with sales of fair to prime at \$8.75.25 25. Timothy is held at \$8.75 and F. avgood at \$2.000.255.

held at \$3.75 and F axseed at \$2.60@2.65.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Arrived, steamable Assira-asiau, from Liverpool. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, ......JANUARY 29. 

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Promethous Gray, Charleston, E. A. Sonder & Co.
Barque Serah A. Staples, Staples, Sagus la Grands,
"Orkman & Co. St'r Miliville Renear, Milliville, Whitall, Tatom &Co.

ARRIVED TRIS MOSNING.
Schr Julia E. Gamego, Lurvey, 4 days from New
York, with sait to Cavin S. Crowell & Co.
Steamer Richard Willing, Condiff, 13 hours from
Baltimore, with indee, to A. Groves, Jr.

Barque E B Haws from Livercool, before reported below, went on the Shoals opposite Sen Davis P ant. about 10 miles below Bombey Hook, at a P. at. on Tursday last; she was hove off soon after into 25 feet of water; next morning, in starting to come up under tow, went on the same shoal again, and remains that morning; she makes no water, and it the weather continues tavorable, she will be g t off without damage after discharging part of her cargo.

Behr Problem, Conwell heace with 140 ions of coal, struck a rock white going thic the wharf at Georgetown, D C, on night of 27th inst, and sunk soon after near the foot of G street, having had a hole stove in her bottom.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Belle of the Sea. Spear, hence. May 26, for Picbilingoe. Lower California. had not arrived out on the 4th inst. and fears were entertained at La Parfor her safety, as she had been out upwards of 220

days.

Harque Ocean, from Livarpool for Philadelphia,
was spoken sth inst. off Sallycotton.

Harque Kosmos, Edictson, for Philadelphia, salled
from Flushing Boads 7th Inst.

Hohr Crescent Lodge, Haich, for Philadelphia,
cleared at New York yesterday.